The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

S. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases. Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

Those who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may reasonably confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nuseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are slightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly racks to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN. M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Lay down the axe; fling by the spade;
Leave in its track the tolling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet blade
For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle field.

Our country calls; away! away!
To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest away.
That time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see,
Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
Must beat the branded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oak ye cleave,
And moved as soon to fear and flight—
Men of the glade and forest! leave
Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the axe must pour
An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come, for the land ye love, to form
Abulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own grey cliffs that mock
The whirlwind, stand to her defence:
The blast as soon shall move the rock,
And rushing squadrons beat you hence.

And ye whose homes are by her grand
Swift rivers, rising far away.
Come from the depths of her green land
As mighty in your march as they:
As terrible as when the rains
Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains.
And swee along the woods upturn.

And ye who throng beside the deep,
Her ports and hamlets of the strand.
In number like the waves that leap
On his long murmuring marge of sand;
Come, like that deep, when, o'er his brim,
He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the prondest barks that swim
A helpless wreck against the shore.

Few, few were they whose swords of old,
Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
And glorious must their triumph be.

Select Miscellany.

BASHFUL MEN.

Let all bashful people, and there are a great many of them, take a comfort and consolation from the remarks of a modern writer touching this class:—

We seldom see a genuine bashful man who is not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stammer, and appear awkward, shrug their shoulders and appear unable to throw out with ease the thoughts to which they would give expression, yet commend to us bashful men for real friends.

There are fine touches in their character that time will mellow and bring out, perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint of the unfold rose; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful, that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the shallow streamlet.

It is a wonder that such men are not more appreciated; that young women with really good hearts and cultivated intellects will reward the gallant Sir Mustachio Brainless with smiles and attentions, because he can fold a shawl gracefully, and has a dandy countenance, with a Parisian elegance, while they will scarce condescend to look upon the worthier man, who feels for them a reverence so great that his very mute glance is a worhip.

The man who is bashful in the presence of women is their defender when the loose tongue of the slanderer would defame them.

It is not he who boasts of his conquests, or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist only in his imagination; his cheek will flush with resentment, his eyes flash with anger, to hear the sacred name of women coupled with a coarse oath; and yet he who would die to defend them is the least honored by the majority of the sex. Ladies! a word in your ear. Have you lovers, and would you possess a worthy husband? Choose, then, the man whose delicacy of deportment, whose sense of your worth leaves him to stand aloof, while others, with less modesty and no feeling, crowd around you. If he blushes, if he stammers, even at your approach, consider these things as signs of his exalted opinion of your sex. If he is retiring and modest, let not a thousand fortunes weigh him down in the balance; for, depend upon it, with him your life will be happier, even with comparative poverty, than with many who are surrounded with the splendor of a prince.

☞ A pious minister after lecturing a Sunday class in the most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercise by singing "Jordan," meaning the hymn, "Jordon's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the school strike up, "Jordon am a hard road to travel; I believe."

BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN.

The little child was dying. His weary limbs were racked with pain no more.—The flush was fading from his thin cheek, and the fever that had been drying up his blood for many days was now cooling rapidly under the touch of the icy hand that was upon him.

There were sounds of bitter but suppressed grief in that dim chamber, for the dying little one was very dear to many hearts. They knew that he was departing, and the thought was hard to bear; but they tried to command their feeling, that they might not disturb the last moments of their darling.

The father and mother and the kind physician stood beside dear little Authur's bed, and watched his heavy breathing.—He had been silent for some time, and appeared to sleep. They thought it might be thus he would pass away; but suddenly his mild blue eyes opened wide and clear, and a beautiful smile broke over his features. He looked upward and forward at first, and then turning his eyes upon his mother's face, said in a clear, sweet voice:

"Mother, what is the name of that beautiful country that I see away beyond the mountain—the high mountain?"

"I can see nothing, my child," said the mother; "there are no mountains in sight of our home."

"Look there, dear mother," said the child, pointing upward, "yonder are the mountains. Can you not see them now?" he asked in tones of great astonishment, as his mother shook her head. "They are so near me now—so large and high, and the people are so happy—there are no sick children there. Papa can you not see behind the mountains? Tell me the name of that land?

The parents glanced at each other, and with united voice, replied:

"The land you see is Heaven, is it not, my child?"

"Yes, it is Heaven, I thought that must be its name. Oh, let me go—but how shall I cross those mountains? Father, will you not carry me, for they call me from the other side, and I must go?"

There was not a dry eye in that chamber, and upon every heart fell a solemn awe, as if the curtin which concealed its mysteries were about to be withdrawn.

"My son," said the father; "will you stay with us a little while longer? You shall cross the mountain soon, but in stronger arms than mine. Wait—stay with your mother a little longer; see how she weeps at the thought of losing you!"

"Oh, mother! oh, father! do not cry, but come with me and cross the mountain—oh, come!" and thus he entreated, with a strength and earnestness which astonished all.

The chamber was filled with wondering and awe-stricken friends. At length he turned to his mother with a face beaming with rapturous delight, and, stretching out his little arms to her for her last embrace, he cried:

"Good-bye, mother, I am going; but don't you be afraid—the strong arm has come to carry me over the mountains!"

These were his parting words; upon his mother's breast he breathed his last; and they laid the little fair boy down again upon the pillow, and closed the lids over the beautiful blue eyes, over which the mists of death had gathered heavily, and bowing by the bedside, praying with submissive, though bleeding hearts, and said: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

THE MIND.

Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is, however, like all else created, capable of cultivation; and just in that degree as the mind is improved and rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person who spends an existence without a realization of the great ends for which he was designed; without feeling a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires; not knowing that he is but a portion, as it were, of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform; having no heart-beating in common with those of his fellow men, no feelings in which self is not to live. His mind is shut in by a moral darkness, and he merely exists, a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb with scarcely a regret.

Such things we have seen, and wondered at; wondered that mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainments of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which is everything beautiful, lovely and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration—a world which affords subjects for exercising the attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the mind and the heart, and of such a diversed character that we may never grow weary.

If, then, you would wish to live, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind; give vent to pure affections and noble feelings, and pen not every desire and thought in self. Live for the good of your fellowmen, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

A KEEN PICKET—ENCOUNTER OF WITS.

At times, as I said before, the rebels are quite communicative, as the following dialogue, which occurred at Yorktown, between Jos. D., of Leeds, Wis., and one of them, when within ten rods of each other, will show:

The parties were separated by a low, deep swale, covered with water and thick brush, and were unable to discover each other's person. Joe hearing a noise on the other side, yelled out in a loud voice:

Hallo, Mike! Have you got any tobacco?

Secesh (with a strong Hibernia accent)—Yes, be jabers, and whisky too.

Joe—Come over and we'll have a quiet smoke.

Secesh—I'll meet you half way.

Joe agreed to do so, and advanced some distance through brush and water, and then stopped.

Secesh—Where the devil are ye? Are ye comin'?

Joe—I'm half way now. Can't go any further without swimming.

Secesh—Haven't ye a boat?

Joe—No, I have not.

Secesh—Where's yer gunboat?

Secesh—Down taking care of the Merrimac.

Secesh—Then come over in that big balloon.

[Much laughter along the rebel lines.]

Joe—Have you a boat?

Secesh—I have sure and I'm coming over.

Joe then inquired the news of the day, and if his companion had a Norfolk *Day Book*.

Secesh replied—I have. Have you got a *Tribune*?

Joe answered that he had not.

Secesh—Where is Gen. Buell?

Joe—Buell's all right, and surrounds Beauregard.

Secesh—Where's Gen. Prentiss?

Joe—Where's Johnston?

[Another rebel laugh.]

Joe—How about Island No. 10?

Secesh—That's evacuated.

Joe—How is it that you left 100 guns and 9,000 prisoners?

Secesh—Sure they (the prisoners) were not of much account.

Joe—How about Fort Pulaski?

Secesh—That be blowed! It was only a rebel sand bank. But tell me what made you leave Bull Run?

Dick B. (Union)—We had marching orders!

This caused great laughter among the rebels, some exclaiming, "Bully Boy!"

Dick B.—Where's Zollicoffer?

Secesh—Gone up the spout.

Joe—Why don't you come over?

Secesh—Can't get through the brush.

At this moment a rebel bullet came whizzing over by our men, and Joe angrily inquired who fired.

Secesh—Some fool over this way.

An order was then issued to cease firing.

Joe—Ain't you coming? What regiment do you belong to?

Secesh—Eighteenth Florida. What regiment do you?

Joe—Berdan's First Regiment Sharpshooters.

Some of his comrades here warned him to look out.

Secesh—Would you shoot a fellow?

Joe replied—No; but I will stack arms and smoke with you, if you will come over.

Here a rebel officer ordered him back, and the Secessionist refused to communicate further.—*Cor. Milwaukie Sentinel.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates the following as the best thing he has heard of the President:—

"Reddath came to tell the President that Geffrard, President of Hayti, would send a white minister to this country if Mr. Lincoln especially desired it. "Hayti is so grateful," said Redpath, "for her recognition at your hand, that he was authorized to say that if you desired it as a favor, a white minister should be sent instead of a colored one. Of course, Hayti would prefer to send one of her own children, but she will be generous even to the prejudice against color!" Mr. Lincoln turned drolly in his chair and replied: "Well, you can tell Mr. Geffrard that I shan't tear my shirt if he does send a negro here!"

BURNSIDE AND THE FISHERMAN.—Gen. Burnside was recently sailing outside Fort Macon in a yacht when he encountered an old fisherman.

"What news?" inquired the General.

"Well," answered the old fisherman, "they do say old Burnside is down here, sword in hand, giving em——"

"Do you know Burnside?" he asked.

"No," was the response; "but I should like to see him. I should know him if I were to see him, for I have seen his picture."

The General removed his hat, displaying his bald head.

"Helloo!" exclaimed the fisherman, "you are the old fellow himself, ain't you?—You look just like the picture Sam Thompson brought down from Hatteras; how are you, General? I'm glad to see you."

THE UNHONORED BRAVE WHO DIE ON PICKET.

On the 18th of June, I met a little procession of four men bearing in from Hooker's picket line upon a bloody stretcher, the body of a dead soldier. I saluted, the corpse with my reverted hand to the visor of my cap, and halting my horse, inquited, "who is he, boys?" "Lyman Field, jr., of Co. H, 16th Massachusetts." I passed on to the front. They went rearward to the grave.

Killed on picket! Who has sung the dead heroes of the Picket? In what reports is honorable mention made of them, that, face forward to the foe, fall dead under fire while far in advance of the army, solitary sentinels to watch that danger does not steal on it unannounced? In what bulletin receive embalmment while they are buried, and leave to their families with their knapsacks, their watches, their purses, their pipes, and other little personal property, the priceless legacy of a famous death in the Chickahominy swamp? Alas, no mention is made of them. They go regularly to battle every evening they go out upon the picket line, but they go unattended by the power, patronage and machinery of fame which environs the regiments that are embattled for a field fight. They go alone, almost, into a battle that lasts all night and all day, without a moment's intermission. No magnetic thrill of courage is communicated by touch of shoulder to shoulder—the observation that overawes or stimulates men in the open field is wanting to them as a brace to the manly discharge of duty. They are alone with their self-respect and the foe, and when they go forward upon their knees a bleeding sacrifice upon the national altar. I say that these men merit more, because they have accomplished more and sacrificed more than those who in crowds meet death from a missile that is ever thrown by chance, and does never select unshining victims. Picket duty! it is the most important work done in an army. The imposed silence, the sleepless vigilance, the partial solitude, the consciousness of constant danger, strain men up to their highest powers of endurance. No true soldier ever came off from a fighting picket line without weighing less than when he went on. And when the ground is swampy, as it is all over the Chickahominy and the White Oak districts, physical discomfort and suffering which cannot be avoided add to the drain upon the soldier's vitality, and send him home with marks of exhaustion which men accustomed to the sensitive reading of the American face never fail to take note of, and be impressed by. He needed not to be the son of a prophet, who, riding any day past Sickles' men coming in from picket after three weeks' service in the extreme front, should surely say "that man, and that man broad-chested and big-limbed as they are, will never again outlie any part of the White Oak Swamp. They will ride within twenty-four hours and not to the front. Their next battlefield is the hospital, and their foe is already intrenched within their nerves." And so it is. There is no service on earth under whose depressing and miasmatic influences men break down so suddenly and so profoundly as picket duty in face of an enemy thoroughly savage in his temper, and crouching in leafy coverts which in time of peace shelter only the serpent and the frog. But you, men and women of the unsuspecting and comfortable North, have you any idea of the direct and immediate dangers of this unhonored and unsung military service?

ALWAYS TAKE GOOD ADVICE.—Counsel is always granted to criminals for their defence. A robber being surprised in picking a pocket in the Grand Chamber of Justice, it was resolved to proceed against him in a summary way, for so daring an offence. An advocate was however allotted to the prisoner for counsel; who asking him aside, said:

"Is it true that you picked this pocket?"

"It is true, sir," said the culprit; "but indeed—"

"Hush!" said the counsel, "the very best counsel I can give you is to run away as fast as you can."

The robber profited by this advice, and ran off by the back stairs. The counsel returned to the bar, and was asked by the first president what he had to say in behalf of his party.

"Gentlemen," answered the advocate, "the wretch confessed to me his crime, and as he was not guarded, and I was named to give him my best advice, I have advised him to run away. He has followed my advice."

Much laughter arose; for nothing could be said against the advocate. It belonged to the court to give orders; and to the officers to take care that the prisoner should not escape.

☞ "How do you do sare?" said a Frenchman to an English acquaintance. "Rather poorly, thank you," answered th other. "Nay, my dear sare," said the Frenchman, "don't thank me for your illness—I cannot help it."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Major Thomas S. Richards, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, relates the following incident:

One of Gen. Fremont's batteries of eight Parrott guns, supported by a squadron of horse, commanded by the Major, was in a sharp conflict with a battery of the enemy near at hand, and shell and shot were flying thick and fast, when the commander of the battery, a German, one of Fremont's Staff, rode suddenly up to the cavalry, exclaiming in loud and excited tones, "Pring up de shackasses, pring up de shackasses, for Cot sake, hurry up the shackasses, im-me-di-ately." The necessity of this order, though not quite apparent to our readers, will be obvious when we mention that the "shackasses" are mules carrying mountain howitzers, which are fled from the backs of that much abused but valuable animal, and the immediate occasion for the "shackasses" was that two regiments of rebel infantry were at that moment discovered descending a hill immediately behind our batteries. The "shackasses" with the howitzers loaded with grape and canister, were soon on the ground. The mules squared themselves, as they well knew how, for the shock. A terrific volley was poured into that advancing column, which immediately broke and retreated; 278 dead bodies were found in the ravine next day, the effects of that volley from the backs of the "shackasses."

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE CHILD.—A philosopher once asked a little girl if she had a soul. She looked up into his face with an air of astonishment and offended dignity, and replied:

"To be sure I have!"

"What makes you think you have?"

"Because I have," she promptly replied.

"But how do you know you have a soul."

"Because I do know," she answered again.

It was a child's reason; but the philosopher could hardly have given a better.

"Well, then," said he, after a moment's consideration, "if you know you have a soul, can you tell me what your soul is?"

"Why," said she, "I am six years old, and don't you suppose that I know what my soul is?"

"Perhaps you do. If you will tell me I shall find out whether you do or not."

"Then you think I don't know," she replied, "but I do; it is my think."

"Your think!" said the philosopher, astonished in his turn; "who told you so?"

"Nobody! I should be ashamed if I not did know that, without being told."

The philosopher had puzzled his brain a great deal about the soul, but he could not have given a better definition of it in so few words.

HOW THE MEN WORK IN TRENCHES.—It may be a puzzle to conceive how our men can throw up fortifications right in the face and plain sight of the enemy, without being seriously disturbed by them. A brief descriptian may be interesting, inasmuch as it cannot be contraband because the work is done right under the noses of the rebels.

A working party is detailed for night duty; with muskets slung on their backs and picks on their shoulders, they proceed to the selected ground. The white tape marks the line of excavation, the dark lanterns are faced to the rear, the muskets are carefully laid aside; the shovels are in hand, and each man silently commences to dig. Not a word is spoken, not one spade clicks against another; each man first digs a hole sufficient to cover himself; he then turns and digs to his right hand neighbor; then the ditch widens, and the parapet rises. Yet all is silent; the relief comes, and the weary ones retire; the words and jests of the enemy are often plainly heard, while no noise from our men disturbs the stillness, save the dull rattle of the earth, as each spadeful is thrown to the top; at daylight, a long line of earthwork, affording complete protection to our men, greets the astonished eyes of the enemy, while the sharp-shooter's bullets greet their ears. Frequently this work is done in open daylight, the sharp-shooters and pickets keeping the enemy from annoying our men.

☞ One day Nasir Eddin ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:

"Oh, true believers! do you know what am going to say to you?"

"No," responded the congregation.

"Well, then," said he "there is no use in my speaking to you," and he came down from the pulpit.

He went to preach the second time, and asked the congregation the same question:

"We know," said the audience.

"Ah, you know," said he, quiting the pulpit, "why should I take the trouble of telling you?"

When he next came to preach, the congregation resolved to try his powers; and when he asked his usual question, they replied:

"Some of us know, and some of us do not know."

"Very well," said he, "let those who know tell those who do not know."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

~~THURSDAY~~, JULY 31, 1862.

CONFISCATION.—To the exclusion of other matter, we give place to what we conceive to be an unanswerable argument in favor of the confiscation of rebel property, and a true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States in reference thereto. Read it, every one; it will amply repay a perusal.

GOLD MINE IN OHIO.—Considerable excitement has been created at Canal Dover, Turcarawas county, Ohio, growing out of the discovery of a rich vein of gold bearing quartz, near that place. It appears that an iron company, while drilling for coal, struck the vein, some 375 ft. below the surface. The quartz seems to be full of gold equal to that of the richest found in California, and the deeper the augur goes the richer it becomes.

SECURE YOUR AUTHORITY.—According to General Order No. 30, issued by Gov. Curtin, no person is allowed to recruit men without special written authority from head-quarters at Harrisburg. Persons engaged in enlisting are requested to apply immediately for such authority. County Commissioners and other local authorities are requested to suggest proper persons for officers of companies to be raised in their counties. This is done to prevent confusion and in order that the number of recruiting officers may be limited.

REBEL RAID IN ALA.—On Tuesday of last week a party of rebels entered Florence, Ala., and burned all the warehouses used for the commissary and quartermasters stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized and burned the United States Steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over shoals, robbed the passengers and then burned the boat. A small detachment of Mitchell's army were also captured. Another band attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh landing and captured sixty wagons, conveying commissary and United States stores.

MASS WAR MEETINGS.—Mass Meetings for the purpose of encouraging enlistments are being held all over the State, and a spirit of patriotism heretofore undreamed of is being awakened. Those who can possibly leave their business are volunteering by hundreds, while those who cannot go are subscribing liberally to the bounty funds. The city of Philadelphia will contribute some $700,000 to the fund. The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has subscribed $50,000—the Reading Rail Road $25,000. The Commissioners of Chester and Lancaster counties pay a bounty of $50 to every man enlisting in those counties. We can not name all the places, persons and companies, and amounts, exhibiting patriotism providing bounty, suffice it to say that there is every indication that the amount will be sufficient for all purposes.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday morning contains the following:—

From an official source, we gather the following particulars in reference to the pay of volunteers:

RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Recruits for regiments in the field receive a premium of three dollars; one month's pay in advance, $13; bounty in advance, $25, and $75 bounty at the end of the war, or when the term of enlistment expires.

The recruits for old regiments will be taken for the unexpired term of the regiment with which they enter, and will receive all the above pay or bounty as if they enlisted for three years. They will then have an opportunity of identifying themselves with regiments which have crowned themselves with glory, and of receiving the substantial benefits bestowed by government on war men, while their time of service in most cases will be only from eighteen months to two years.

RECRUITS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Recruits for nine months receive a premium of $2; one month's pay in advance, $13; a bounty of $25 in advance, but nothing at the close of enlistment.

RECAPITULATION OF THE ABOVE.

The recruits for the old regiments will receive the following sums at the time of their enlistments:

Premium for enlisting	$3 00
One month's pay in advance	13 00
One third of the bounty in advance	25 00
Bounty given by individuals or the respective counties where the enlistments takes place	50 00
	91 00

In addition to the monthly pay, a further bounty of $75 is paid to each person at the end of the war or their term of service, besides having the credit of belonging to a regiment that has seen active service on the battle-field.

NINE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.

The men enlisting in new volunteer regiments for nine months will receive the following sums, viz:

Premium for enlisting	$2 00
One month's pay in advance	13 00
A bounty from the government	25 00
Bounty from individuals or counties	50 00
	90 00

HOW THE BUCKTAILS FIGHT.—Russell Ingalsby of one of the northwestern counties of this State, aged 17 years, and a member of company C, of the Bucktail regiment, is at present an inmate of one of the military hospitals at Camp Curtin.—He was in the Drainesville fight, and was wounded in the battle of Cross Keys. In a recent letter to his sister, he says:

I was shot down twice. In the heat of the battle a ball hit me on the right side of the neck and came out between my shoulders. So you see I was not shot in the back. I was stunned for a moment, but soon felt the blood flowing, and got up as mad as I could be, and drew a bead on a rebel, and am sure I sent him into eternity. After fighting half an hour another ball hit me in the head, and took off a small piece of the bone. The blood flowed faster than ever, but I did not care for that. I got up as soon as I could and kept pouring the missiles of death into the rebel ranks till the battle was over, and then was borne from the field exhausted by the loss of blood, and by fatigue. I am now at No. 3, Harrisburg Hospital, am doing well, and am anxious for another chance at the rebels. I have been highly commended by my General and superior officers.

Enlistments in Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recurits for nine and twelve months, adopted in Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States, which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war.

This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the General Government to make an unfair distinction between the States.

The War Department entertain an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State Governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency; and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inexpediency of short enlistments; the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to, that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania.

Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting and let your regiments go to the field on an enquality, in every respect, with those from other States.

The mustering officer will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve months, until the tenth day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM.
Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER)
No. 31.)

HEADQUARTERS, PA. MILITIA,)
Harrisburg, July 29, 1862.)

I. In pursuance of the foregoing communication from the War Department, no more authorities to recruit men for the nine months term of service will be issued from these Headquarters.

II. All persons now engaged in recruiting squads for that term of service, under General orders Nos. 28 and 30, of this series, are ordered to report their squads, whether complete or incomplete, to Captain William B. Lane, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer at Harrisburg, before the 10th day of August next, that they may be mustered into the service of the United States, for the nine months term for which they have been enlisted, and receive the advanced month's pay, premium and bounty to which they will be entitled.—After that date all enlistments for new regiments under the late call of the President, will be for three years or during the war.

III. Authorities to recruit for three years or during the war will be issued under General Order No. 30 of these Headquarters, and all persons to whom authority has already been granted, can continue to enlist men for the three years or war term of service.

IV. Persons enlisted for nine months may change their term of enlistment for that of three years or during the war, at any time before they are organized into companies.

By order of A. G. CURTIN.
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant Gen. of Penn'a.

Hurrah! for Gen. Pope.

The new war policy of the administration, as it is now being inaugurated by Gen. Pope, is causing the people to breathe more freely and encouraging the belief that the rebels are henceforth to be treated as enemies. The following orders issued by Gen. Pope exhibit the spirit of the policy:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,)
Washington, July 25.)

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations; those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law.

If any person having taken the oath of allegiance, as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through military authorities and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing or carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the U. S. army.
By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE.

GENERBL ORDERS NO. 18.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,)
Washington, July 25.)

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and the regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field *to* do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of
[Signed] MAJ. GEN. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLE, *Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.*

War Meeting in Baltimore.

A Grand Mass War Meeting was held in Baltimore on the 29th inst., at which the Governor of the State presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents.

Strong Union resolutions were adopted, including the following:

Resolved, by the loyal citizens of Baltimore in mass meeting assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to instruct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen years to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath shall be sent through our military lines into the so-called Southern Confederacy.

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, County or Corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession and rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederates States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performances of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

A COSTLY BLUNDER.—A saloon keeper in Cleveland, in the scarcity of change, conceived the idea of issuing tickets "good for one drink" to regular customers, when he couldn't change their money. In printing the tickets, the printer made a mistake, as the saloon keeper discovered to his cost, after distributing a large amount of them.—The ticket read, "good for one *drunk*." A number of two-fisted drinkers, who got hold of some of the tickets, have been indulged in a series of drunks ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "saloonee."

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Confiscation and the Constitution.

BY A MEMBER OF THE CINCINNATI BAR.

The President's modification of the Confiscation Bill has now been before the public for over a week, and yet the press of the country seems perfectly satisfied with it, or is disposed to pass the matter over in silence. In his construction of the Constitution in regard to "attainder of treason" and "forfeiture," the President has unquestionably made a mistake. The modification, so far as it affects the bill, is of but little consequence, as the bill itself is of but little consequence—except so far as it bears upon slavery, and the confiscation and use of slaves and of rebel property by our armies as they advance into the enemy's country. If rigidly enforced and carried out, it would do good; *but will it be?* It is left almost entirely optional with the President! But the bare fact that he has made a constitutional mistake, is of itself, a national humiliation, and deeply to be regretted; and doubly so when that mistake has been made *in favor of rebels*, in effect, *to shield the heirs of traitors!* If the Constitution is to be misconstrued, overstepped or exceeded by the President in dealing with this rebellion, the loyal people of the nation would prefer that it be done not in favor of the rebels, but rather against them, and in favor of the life of the nation in its attempt to maintain its right and its ability to exist. I do not blame the President or impugn his honesty.—Beyond doubt he thought he was right. The view he has taken is the common one, which nine-tenths of the community, perhaps, upon first thought, and without legal research, would say was correct. It is especially the view held and advocated for months past by the Kentucky members of Congress, by the Louisville *Journal*, and by "conservatives," and sympathizers with the rebels generally throughout the country, while there seemed to be no one able or willing to show that such view was incorrect. The clause of the Constitution in question is this:

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained."

Now, what does this mean; or, rather, what is meant by the term "forfeiture?" for that involves the whole point in dispute. The common idea, that which is maintained by the "Kentucky Unionists," and the opponents of confiscation generally, is that "forfeiture" means "confiscation"—that it applies to estates of persons convicted of treason, and that such confiscated property can only be held by the Government or its assignee during the life of the convicted traitor, and that at his death it must be given up and allowed to go to his heirs. This is the doctrine of the friends of the rebels everywhere among us; they profess to so understand the Constitution. Have they not persuaded our good President to think so too?

But is this what the Constitution means? I answer no; nothing of the sort. The framers of that instrument never dreamed of such a construction. The idea of confiscating a life estate, or a life interest, out of an estate in fee simple, is simply an absurdity; and when you add to this the fact that the *penalty* of the person convicted of treason, in addition to that of confiscation, *is death*, instant and immediate death, it becomes ridiculously absurd and absurdly ridiculous! Who ever heard of a "confiscation" that was not a sequestration of property, a condemning to the use of the crown, or the government treasury, FOREVER? If the estate or interest is in itself but a life estate, then of course nothing but a life estate under our constitution can be confiscated. But the estates of the rebels, as is generally the case in this country, are estates in fee simple. They belong to the rebels, and to them only, and if once "confiscated," are gone forever. The idea, I repeat, of confiscating a life estate, when the estate owned is a *fee simple*, is a naked absurdity. But the climax of silliness is given to the subject by the New York *Times*, which, in an editorial article of the 18th instant, says:

"Congress, with great promptness, modified the Bill, in deference to the scruples of the President in regard to some of its provisions. The Constitution declares that 'no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, *or forfeiture*, except *during the life of the person* attained.' The object of this provision was to limit the punishment of treason to the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children. This is the obvious dictate of justice, no less than of humanity."

On reading this I could but exclaim, "Merciful God! is this war making fools of us all?" Is not the world full of instances, and are they not occurring around us every day, where children, innocent children, suffer for the sins of their fathers? Are not men deprived of their property, their houses and lands, their all, every day among us, as penalties for crime, and for debt, for bail, and for failure to meet obligations, and that too without any thought or provision on the part of the Government or the law, *for their children?* Are the children of rebels and traitors any better than other people's children, that they should be exempt from the general law of nature and of civil society?

True, the object of the provision in the Constitution was to limit the punishment of treason to the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children, as the old English law did, to the latest generation; but it was not to give their children a preference and a privilege over the children of any other sort of criminals, or of persons who should unfortunately lose their property. But how does it do this? How does it limit or modify the old common law? In England, when the common law of treason was in force—which was a very cruel law in many of its features, and from which the very language of "this provision" of our Constitution was taken—lands were held generally by the nobility, and the estates passed from father to son, together with the title of nobility. The law of treason put a stop to this, in the traitor's case. The person convicted of treason "forfeited" not his estate simply, the property he might at the time possess, but *the ability to inherit and transmit* an estate, together with the title of nobility or honor; his blood was corrupted, as it was termed—"corruption of blood" and "forfeiture," being convertible terms and meaning the same thing; that is, *inability to inherit and transmit*, or to *pass an estate*—so that not only was his property then in his possession "confiscated," but this "corruption of blood," or process of "forfeiture," this inability to *transmit* an estate, continued forever—as well after the traitor's death as during his life; that his heirs were cut off forever. He could have no heir, indeed, unless it be said that the Crown became his heir. If the convicted traitor was in possession of an estate, it was confiscated and went to the Crown; if an estate should descend to him, after his death, it stopped; process of descent was arrested; there was no conduit or channel of descent; the connecting link *between his children and their grandfather* was broken off, was removed, by his "attainder of treason;" the estate therefore did not go to his heirs or children, but went to the crown. The process or channel of transmitting property was broken up and destroyed forever.—Though his own children and his father were entirely innocent, no estate, title or property could pass from the grandfather to the children *through him*, after his death, any more than they could *before* his death and *after* his conviction of treason.

This was the case no matter whether the property was real or personal, or was an estate tail, in reversion, remainder, or in fee simple. Under the English common law children could inherit nothing through their dead father, if he had been attainted of treason. This is the long and the short of it. It was a severe and common law; and it was to modify and cure this single feature of that law, this single inability to inherit an estate through the traitor father, that the clause in question was put into our Constitution. Under our law the property of the traitor may be confiscated, and all that he has, and all that may descend to him during his life; and, if confiscated, it is gone forever. The Constitution contemplates no such thing as a return of it, or any portion of it to his heirs after his death. But when the traitor dies, the "corruption of blood" or "forfeiture" ceases; it dies also. According to our Constitution it is to exist or continue only "during the life of the person attained." After his death, any estate or property descending to him from his ancestors, or in any manner whatever, instead of being "forfeited" and going to the Government, as under the common law, it goes directly to his natural heirs. This is what is meant, and only what is meant "by corruption of blood or forfeiture," continuing only during the life of the person attained; and this is wherein our Constitution differs from and limits the English law on the subject of treason, so far as corruption of blood or forfeiture is concerned.

Hence I say that the Constitution does not mean that an estate once confiscated shall ever be relinquished to the heirs of the convicted traitor.—Property once confiscated is confiscated forever, the world over. The limitation in our Constitution applies only to property or estates that shall descend to the heir of the convicted person after his death, and from his ancestors. It has no reference to property that he may own at the time of his conviction, or that may descend to him after his conviction, and before his death. This, I undertake to maintain, is the true meaning of the clause in question, and I challenge any man in America, if he thinks he can, to show that I am not right. But according to the idea of the New York *Times*, and the "Kentucky theory," the estates of the rebels should only be held during their life, and then be given up to their children—thus making the Government the trustee for the heirs of traitors! But do not children in other cases and for other crimes, and often for no crime at all, have to suffer for what their fathers did? How is it when a farm, or the homestead, or all that a man has, is taken to pay a security debt—does the farm or property, or its equivalent, go back to his children after his death? Is there any such provision in our laws? Men are often fined heavily for some misdemeanor, far less criminal than treason—it might be to the extent of their property; is the property in such cases, or its equivalent ever restored to the heirs, after the death of the offender? The confiscation of property for treason is but a fine, a penalty for the crime committed. If the fine is to be refunded or the property restored to the heirs in one case, why not in the other. Is treason a crime less heinous than others, that its heirs should be thus tenderly provided for?

And then what about the children of the loyal men throughout the North who will be broken up by the war tax? If a man's property shall be taken and "confiscated" by the tax gatherer—perhaps his only house and lot, to pay the tax—is the property or its equivalent to be returned to his children after his death? If not, why not? Why should not the children of loyal men who may be broken up and ruined by the rebellion be treated by the government as well as the children of traitors and rebels—who brought on the war and cause all the trouble? Is it *because* they are the children of traitors that they are to be thus preferred and their interests provided for in advance? Who ever heard of the property sequestrated for fine, for penalty, for bail or security, or for debt, being restored to the person's heirs by the government or the law? And who, I ask, ever heard of property once "confiscated" ever being relinquished to the heirs of the person from whom it was taken, unless it had been wrongfully taken in the first place?

Again: This very confiscation bill provides in its first section that a certain class of traitors, if not hung shall be fined not less than ten thousand dollars. In a large number of cases, perhaps in a majority, this amount will take the entire estate. What about the children here? Would those who advocate the life estate theory of confiscation say that after the death of the traitor the estate which was "confiscated" to pay the fine must be given up to his heirs? Certainly it should be, upon the principle established by the President and so cordially approved by the *Times*. If you cannot confiscate a traitor's estate except during his life, how can you sequestrate it for the same cause—treason—for a longer time, under the name of *fine?*—And if *fines for treason* are to be remitted after the death of the traitor, for the benefit of his children, why not fines for other crimes. If we are to have a new principle in criminal jurisdiction established, let it be general, and let the children of all be treated alike; let the children of loyal men be provided for as tenderly as the children of traitors and rebels.

But again: What is to be done with the estates of such leading rebels as shall be killed by our armies, or shall die, between now and the end of the war? Their property cannot be "confiscated," because they are dead and their property has already gone to their heirs! Is it not manifestly against the interests of the Government that any more rebels should be killed by our soldiers? This is a singular dilemma! The President should at once issue a proclamation, and put a stop to the business, for it may be that every time a rebel is killed the Government loses a farm!

But the most damaging feature about this Confiscation Bill, as it now stands, is the fact that it is a law that is calculated and intended *to defeat itself*. We have heard of laws which *executed* themselves; General Butler's famous and most admirable "Woman Order" of New Orleans, was one of this sort; but I never before met with a law that was so constructed as that it should defeat itself. Besides this it is calculated to defeat the *ends of justice:* and is withal, *opposed to good morals*—on which account it might properly be considered "unconstitutional."

In the first place, if the traitor shall be hung, which the law, as the first penalty prescribed in the bill, says shall be done—then the confiscation of his property amounts to nothing, as it has to be given up to his heirs even before possession is had by the Government. Thus the "confiscation" part of the law is defeated! If, on the other hand, he is not hung, but is permitted to live, then justice, which demands his death, as it does the death of all red-handed traitors, is defeated!—And thus, as it will be to the interest of the Government that none of the rebels be hung, (who own any real estate) but that they all be allowed and induced to live as long as they can, in order that the Government may have the use and profits of their lands, it will be to the interest of the Government to defeat the ends of justice and the law, so far as the hanging part is concerned.—The rebel, therefore, who owns a farm or plantation is likely not to be hung, while he who has no estate, poor fellow, must suffer death! This, in my opinion, is an objectionable feature.

Still further: It is opposed to good morals in this, that as the estates of the rebels are to be given up to their heirs as soon as they, the rebels, are dead, it will be to the interests of the heirs that they all be hung, and as soon as possible, and hence it is calculated to encourage a desire on the part of the children for the death of their parents—another bad feature of the law. Thus it will be seen that there will be a clashing of interests all around. Justice demanding that the traitors suffer death; the interests of the Government requiring that they live, and as long as possible—thus opposing, and if successful, defeating the ends of justice; while the interests of the heirs demand that they be hung, and as speedily as possible—thus outraging the parental and filial relation. Is it not criminal in a Government to lay before children, though they be the children of traitors, such a temptation, to say nothing of its tendency to contravene the ends of justice? The law, in my opinion, is most abominable.

JOHNSTOWN.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Mass Meetings ever held in Cambria County, convened at this place at 4 P. M., to-day. Patriotic speeches of great power and burning eloquence, were made by Hon. G. S. King, Hon. C. L. Pershing, A. Kopelin Esq. D. McLaughlin, Esq., Colonel T. L. Heyer, General James Potts, Prof. James E. Giffin, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Rev. B. L. Agnew, and Rev. Arinfelt, which were responded to with the most deafening applause.—Five thousand dollars were raised on the ground as a bounty for those who are willing to enlist. As the result of this glorious effort, a full company will leave this place for the seat of war the ensuing week. Add to this the four full companies already in the field, and Johnstown has nobly responded to our country's call. Treason can find no abiding place in Southern Cambria.—*Cambria Tribune.*

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST,
takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most
FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Heion streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.
Altoona, May 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS!
Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Altoona School District till Wednesday the 6th of August, for Teachers to take charge of the Schools of said District for the ensuing school year. School to open on Monday, the 1st day of September. Term nine months, of twenty-two days each.

A public examination will be held in the West Ward School-House on Thursday, August 7th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

According to decisions of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, applicants are required to be present at the public Examinations, as private examinations will not be granted during the holding of the public examinations in the county—nor afterwards without the written request of a majority of the proper Boards. Applicants are therefore requested to be present at the Public Examination.

Eight Teachers are to be selected for the Schools.
By order of the Board. E. A. BECK,
July 15th, 1862. Secretary.

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS,
WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,
NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,
(*Opposite Eagle Hotel,*)

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. G. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church.
[Altoona, April 3, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL WILT, late of the Boro' of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MARTIN RUNYEN,
Altoona, July 3, 1862-6t.] Administrator.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
MURPHY & McPIKE.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and cheate assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & McPIKE,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH,
JAS. LOWTHER, President.
Secretary. [May 15-'62]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,
Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.
Altoona, June 26, 1862.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

PASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN,
two miles North of Altoona.
May 27th, 1862.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher has cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collyill & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.
DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.
DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.
Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.
Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.
THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter, who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.
June 26, 1862.-1y.

Altoona Tribune
PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press

TRIBUNE POWER-PRE
CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.
Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Chase, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, styles of
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MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.
All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MASS WAR MEETING

The Grand Mass War Meeting held in this place on Saturday evening last, was the largest ever convened in this place, and plainly exhibited the loyalty and patriotism of the toiling masses of our mountain city and surrounding vales. Merchants closed their stores and mechanics their shops, and with a few exceptions—very few, we are glad to say—business was entirely suspended. Long previous to the hour announced for opening the meeting, people began to assemble, and upon the ringing of the shop and church bells, they came in crowds from every quarter. Soon the ladies had occupied every seat arranged for their accommodation, and many were compelled to stand. Annie street, from Main to Virginia streets, was densely packed, and the windows of the Masonic Temple, the roofs of adjoining buildings and the the Logan House fence were filled with men and boys. The stand occupied would hold at least three thousand people.

The committee of Arrangements had erected a platform for the officers, speakers and musicians in front of the Masonic Temple, which was decorated with a number of large and small flags, and lighted up with gas and lanterns; but, considering the crowd, there should have been two stands for speakers, as it was impossible for those on the outskirts of the crowd to hear the first addresses. Shortly after seven o'clock the Altoona Band appeared on the ground and performed one or two airs, after which the meeting was called to order Dr. by Wm.

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Erysipelas, Boils,
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Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
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DAVID KINNOLLY.

Clinton Mills, Allg.

y 5, 1861.

. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny

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THOMAS FARRELL.

ANCER CURED.

ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Hasna-
ool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as

person in this place has visited me to
g LUYENDYK'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from
ad benefit, and others are using it with little
in suffering from a disease of cancer
last six or seven years. Having another
erica, obtained it for me, and now has her
She is now quite out of pain, and I have
latter twice and have received no an-
e is anxious to get more, so that your
old her I would write to you by the
try, and she felt very much pleased to
how long to ask you as a favor if you
u will please hear from you by return
e as cheap as possible, as the carriage
ttles was £1 to £2. The medicine was
daughter. I would also be glad to
jar or small cask, if you can send it
at or quart bottles. I will remit you bill
istered letter, which will be the best
f you will send me account of cost of
y. I would send you a remittance on
is uncertain of this reaching you on
try being in six months, I have
need, you will be kind enough to
postage.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN POPE.

letter which is published in Tuesday's
Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—
Pittsburgh.

Keyser's name and the name of the article
by Edward H. Keyser, on the
& CO. and Druggists generally.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

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President,

WILLIAM H. WILSON.

Vice Presidents,

Ralph Greenwood,	Michael Clabaugh,
J. B. Hileman,	John McClelland,
John Allison,	F. W. Rauch,
Wm. C. McCormick,	Leonard Wilhelm,
B. F. Rose,	John Woods,
D. R. Miller,	Samuel Black,
Ambrose Ward,	James Kearney,
C. R. McCrea,	James Flowers,
A. A. Smyth,	Johnson Moore.
Wm. Bell,	Gen. George Potts,
James L. Gwin,	James Lowther,
H. T. McClellan,	James S. Mann,
Abram Rees,	Dr. Wm. R. Findley,

Secretaries.

John Reilly,
David Galbraith,
Thomas Caldwell,

Previous to taking his seat the President made a few remaks, stating the object of the meeting, referring to the call of the President for more men to crush out rebelion and appealing to the patriotism of the people to sustain the Executive and save the Union. He concluded by introducing to the audience John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon.

The remarks of Mr. Scott were brief and to the point. He presented the reasons why the government should be sustained and the will of the majority be the law of the land, in clear and convincing arguments, and appealed to the people to stand by the President. He believed the President to be honest in all his intentions and actions, and to be laboring for the good of the country.—He closed with a patriotic appeal to the people to enlist in defence of the stars and stripes, and deprecated the thought that 21,000,000 of freemen should be compelled to treat with less than five millions of traitors. His address was pronounced excellent, and he retired from the stand amid shouts of applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's address the committee on resolutions, through their Chairman, Wm. H. Wilson, Esq., presented the following series, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has deemed it necessary to call out more force, for the purpose of speedily crushing the formidable rebellion, which has so far defied the efforts made for its suppression : and WHEREAS, the alternative is now presented to us to look on with indifference until our Government is prostrated, and our homes and properties exposed to the ravages of war, and the exactions of a merciless foe, or by a prompt and manly contribution of ourselves and our means, to quell at once and forever, the spirit of insubordination and recklessness that has brought war and desolation with all their attendant consequences upon a hitherto peaceful and happy land. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to respond promptly to the appeal, and to sustain by all the means in his power, the constituted authorities of the land.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare our unhesitating and firm devotion to the glorious Union which has been bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and our determination to maintain it inviolate under all circumstances, against domestic traitors and foreign foes.

Resolved, That this is no time for the indulgence of party feelings or political prejudice, but that, dropping every other consideration, we will know no cause but that of our country, and, standing shoulder to shoulder, we will with unbroken front and united effort, press forward in support of its government and laws.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the existing rebellion is not to be put down by a mild and conciliatory course, and we therefore hail with satisfaction the determination evinced by our Government, in its recent measures, to adopt a vigorous and decided policy, taking advantage of all the means recognized by the rules of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That promptness is now demanded, and that the young and able-bodied men of the county be urged to come forward and show, as they have done on previous occasions, that they are always ready when their country requires their services, and that Blair county will not be last in the field.

Resolved, That in order to secure the early completion of the quota required from this county, and to fill vacancies in existing regiments with the least possible delay, an earnest appeal be made to those who, from various circumstances, are unable to render personal service, to contribute according to their means to a fund for the benefit of volunteers.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the County be respectfully requested to appropriate such amount of money, as in their judgment may be proper, to be distributed among the volunteers who may enlist from this county under the recent requisition of the President, in addition to the Government bounty.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of four persons be appointed, to whom shall be added the Chairman of this meeting. The said Committee to elect a Chairman and Secretary out of their own number. The duty of the Committee shall be to confer with similar Committees from other parts of the county, to control the disposition of the funds collected, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to accomplish the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed of two persons from each Ward, whose duty it shall be to take up subscriptions in aid of the Volunteers' Fund. The amounts as collected to be deposited with the Banking House of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., and to be drawn out only by the checks of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the Secretary.

Resolved, That as it is very desirable to secure uniformity of action throughout the county, it be recommended to the other boroughs and townships, to collect subscriptions and appoint Executive Committees, the Chairmen of which shall confer with each other and with the county authorities, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may best promote the objects in view.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint the committees referred to.

After the Glee Club had sung "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," the President introduced Hon. L. W. Hall, of this place, who proceeded to address the audience. He referred to the barbarities practised upon our dead soldiers by the rebels; to the drafts and conscription acts whereby the leaders of the rebellion have placed their last army in the field; to the desperation of their cause, and their attempt to secure foreign interference, and urged the people to rise in their might and crush out treason and rebellion now and forever, and show the world that we are as able to crush rebellion at home as to protect ourselves against foreign powers. On closing he was loudly cheered.

At this point the President announced that he had appointed the following named gentlemen on the Executive Committee, viz:—Messrs. Chas. J. Mann, John Woods, James Lowther, Charles R. McCrea.

The next speaker introduced was Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg. We did not hear his opening remarks, but as he proceeded with his address he successfully argued that slavery, while it was made the pretext for rebellion, was not the real cause, that it was the scheme of a number of monied aristocrats to form a monarchial government, and that, according to their own admissions, they had been engaged in schooling the public mind to that end for the last thirty years. He had no idea that there would be any foreign intervention.

The Brass Band then performed a National medley, after which the Rev. W. L. Spottswood, of this place, was introduced. He referred to the peaceable character of his mission, that of exhorting men to live in peace, but his religion also taught that men should obey the rulers placed over them, and that inasmuch as wicked men had attempted to destroy this, the best and most liberal christian form of government the world had ever seen, he considered it his duty to lend his voice and countenance in its support, and thus blend State and Church in one grand effort to crush out the destroyers of our peace and happiness.—"Never or now" he made the watchword, and appealed with power to the patriots of Altoona and vicinity to buckle on the sword and shoulder the musket, and throw themselves into the breach, and preserve to their children that which has been handed down to us.

He was followed by D. J. Neff, Esq., of this place, in a speech at once argumentative and eloquent. He clearly proved the impossibility of a separation of the states, and the location of a dividing line; showing how such action would be productive of interminable strifes between the States, bordering on the line,—that the acknowledgment of the right of one state to secede gave the same right to all States, and that should the cotton states be allowed to pass from under the control of the Federal government, any state in the North might do the same, and we would soon be divided into petty governments and become an easy prey to the cormorants of the Old World. In concluding he appealed with much eloquence to the able-bodied men of the assembly to enlist in the service of their country and roll back the tide of rebelion, crush out the traitors, and add still greater glory to the already world wide respected ensign of our nationality.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the Glee Club and the President introduced Capt. (late Lieutenant) H. H. Hopkins, of the 110th Reg. Pa. Vols. The appearance of a live soldier on the platform was the signal for a hearty round of applause. Order being restored, Capt. H. proceeded to address the audience, first telling the people that he was no public speaker, and that he would rather act than speak, but as he had been called out, he would do the best he could. He referred to the hardships and privations that the soldiers of the 110th and 84th regiments had been called upon to endure during the past winter, such as sleeping on fence-rail beds, in the mud without rails under them, and finding themselves or their blankets froze fast in the morning—of the fight at Winchester which sent several of his companions to their long home and in which he received a wound that sent him to the hospital at Philadelphia—of the kindness he there received at the hands of the ladies, and many other matters which we cannot here refer to. He urged the men of Altoona to enlist in defence of their country and avenge the murder of the gallant Cols. Murray and Black. He did not come to indnee them to enlist in his company, he wanted them to fill up Capt. Szink's company and then, if there were any left, he would take them, and he would never ask them to go where he would not lead them. He appealed to the young men particularly to fill up the decimated ranks of the army and not let those who have already fallen, have been sacrificed in vain. We cannot give to his remarks the earnestness with which they were delivered, because he felt what he said. He had suffered in the cause and was ready to suffer still more if needs be. Though not the best in diction it was undoubtedly the most effective speech of the occasion. Three vociferous cheers were given him as he left the stand.

Addresses were also delivered by S. M. Woodkok, Esq., Rev. S. Kephart and M. H. Jolly, Esq., which are pronounced highly creditable and patriotic to those gentlemen, yet as we did not hear them entire we cannot particularize. What effect the meeting will have, in the way of stimulating enlistments, we cannot say at present. It was certainly a patriotic demonstration, but whether the patriotism exhibited goes any further than turning out to such meetings we must wait to discover.

While noticing the more important part of the proceedings, we would not forget to make favorable mention of the Altoona Brass Band and the Glee Club. Their music was truly patriotic, and admirably executed, and served to fill up the intervals, between the addresses, in a most pleasant manner. The Glee Club did exceedingly well, considering the short time they had practiced, and Bohler's string band was quite an acquisition.

☞ The poetry of war has a vastly different ring now-a-days, from what it had when extensively copied and applied to the marshalling of political parties, previous to an election. There is a reality about it now which stiuks into the soul and leaves indellible impressions on the memory. The following possesses consiberable of the romantic and yet much of truth, and expresses the sentiments of our people:—

We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream, and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and work shops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the Northern sky,
Long, moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look up all your valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see the sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

THE RECRUITING BUSINESS.—There are some five or six companies being recruited in this county, and all of them meeting with tolerable success.

Capt. Jacob Szink is endeavoring to push his company ahead in this place, but we are sorry to say that enlistments are not as rapid as they should be. He has now some 25 or 30 men enrolled, but when we consider the number of young single men in this place, we think his company should be filled up before Saturday evening. Why should men delay when they are so badly needed?

Capt. F. M. Bell, of Tyrone, is succeeding admirably in getting up his company. He has over fifty men sworn in, and expects to have his full complement by Saturday next.

Lieut. John McKeage is exerting himself to get up a company in Hollidaysburg, and, we are glad to hear, is meeting with much encouragement.

Capt. Crissman is recruiting in Martinsburg and vicinity, and expects to fill up his company in a short time.

Col. Higgins has enlisted almost a full company in Williamsburg.

Capt. H. H. Hopkins and Lieut. M. H. Jolly are recruiting a company for the 110th regiment, and are getting along finely, having, as we learn, recruited about forty men. Their head-quarters are at Tyrone City.

Should all these companies be filled up, and we expect them to be, "little Blair" will have furnished 400 more men than her quota under the late call, and 200 more than her quota to fill up old regiments, and will have some 1700 men in the field. There must be no drafting in "little Blair."

AT HOME.—Lieut. S. C. Potts, of company M, 62d, reg., Pa. Vols., arrived at his home, in this place, on Monday evening last, on sick furlough. He had been unwell for some time previous to the late engagements before Richmond, but on learning that Capt. Crozier had been wounded he appeared on the field and took charge of the company. The task was too much for his weakened constitution and he was again prostrated, a furlough was then granted him to allow him to enjoy the attentions of his friends in hopes that he would recover more speedily. We hope he shall soon be able to join his company again.

Our army correspondent, W. I. Blain, has been with us for a few days past, on a ten days' furlough, for the benefit of his health. As we have said before, he is connected with the printing office, at General M'Clellan's head-quarters. While he knows much in reference to the Army of the Potomac, we know but little through him, as it is not his business to tell.

GOOD FOR OUR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—It will be seen by reference to our correspondent's report of the War Meeting at Hollidaysburg, that the County Commissioners have negotiated a loan of $20,000, to which $2,000 was added by an individual, for the purpose of paying a bounty of $25 to every man that enlists for nine months, $30 for twelve months, and 50 for three years. Now, young men, you who have been holding back to see the bounty secured, you see it is certain, therefore "pitch in" at once.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.—George L. Plack, of this place, died on Tuesday, 22d inst., aged 42 years. He served in the three months' service, and afterwards joined Company M, under Captain Crozier, 62d Pennsylvania Regiment. He took a fever, and was some months in the hospital, after which he returned home. He continued sick until relieved by death. He was buried on Wednesday, in the Lutheran cemetery, after the usual service by the Rev. Mr. Schindler.—*Standard.*

War Meeting at Hollidaysburg.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 30, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS;—I herewith send you the following particulars in regard to the Mass War Meeting which was announced to come off in this place last evening, and which *did* come off, "in spite of wind and weather."

At 7 o'clock the bells were rung and the people began to assemble in the diamond. Van Tries' Cornet Band made its appearance on the ground and struck up a popular air, which had the effect of drawing the people—that is the *male* people, for there had been no accommodations provided for the ladies—to a "focus." The meeting was organized by calling Col. R. A. McMurtrie to the chair, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After a few appropriate remarks, the Chairman introduced John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon, who addressed the people in his usual forcible style, although frequently interrupted by showers of rain, which had the effect of dampening the clothes but not the patriotism of his hearers. (In fact, Messrs. Editors, the only thing that *will* dampen a man's patriotism now-a-days, is, to request his signature to a muster-roll.) After Mr. Scott had concluded his remarks, Rev. Schindler, of the Lutheran Church of this place, was called upon the stand, but before he had got fairly under way, it was deemed advisable to adjourn to the Court House, inasmuch as the elements gave unmistakable evidence of an approaching storm. As soon as it was decided to act upon that suggestion, the prevalent idea seemed to be "the best fellow first." On arriving at the Court House the doors were found locked, and, as it was some five or ten minutes before the keys were produced, the crowd packed into the hall so tight that it was with difficulty the doors could be opened at all. They were opened, however, and the audience comfortably seated. Rev. Schindler then proceeded with his remarks, at the conclusion of which a number of resolutions were submitted by Aug. Landis, Esq., from the Committee appointed for that purpose.—Hon. S. Calvin then offered one or more resolutions, approving the course of our County Commissioners, who, yesterday, negotiated a loan of $20,000 for the purpose of paying to each Blair County Volunteer a bounty of $25, for nine months service, $30 for one year's service, and $50 for three years service. All of which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Miles, of Huntingdon, then addressed the meeting. He was followed by Lieut. Hopkins, in his usual rough-hewn but whole-souled style. Hon. S. S. Blair, then answered to the call. He reiterated the opinion expressed by Hon. L. W. Hall, at the meeting in your town, that if we did not fly to the rescue, and that speedily, we might expect the war at our own firesides in less than thirty days! Can it be? Well, he ought to know. (But it won't be so if we do *our duty*. I am endeavoring to do mine—reader, are *you?*)

Jno. Williamson, of Huntingdon, followed Mr. Blair, in a speech which was appreciated by the audience. His successor on the stand was Jacob Creswell, Esq., formerly of Huntingdon. The old gentleman being fond of singing, concluded his remarks with that good old song, "The Star Spangled Banner," somewhat parodied to suit the times. The Band did good service in the way of keeping up the music between times. Everything passed off smoothly, and it was 11 P. M. or after, before the meeting adjourned. UNO.

EDITORIAL VISITORS.—On Saturday morning last, we had a pop visit from our neighbor of the *Lewistown Democrat*, H. W. Frysinger, but he scarcely remained long enough for us to get a fair glimpse of his countenance, or exhibit our "Show" to his or our own satisfaction. Make arrangements to call earlier and stay longer next time, Harry.

Scarcely had the door closed on Harry, ere we were greeted with a wag of the paw from our genial, good-looking cotemporary, James A. Campbell, of the *Westmoreland Republican*, Greensburg. He, too, came to see our "show" and we took pleasure in showing it off and putting him, as we fancied, entirely in love with it. Jim is an open, frank, loyal, Administration and war supporting Democrat, who is an honor to his profession, and is universally respected by his brethren of the quill.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Jim Cramer, the "model conductor" leaves the railroad track today and immediately takes the track as an Independent Candidate for County Treasurer, He will make a most obliging, attentive, and careful officer, and we do not know a Hollidaysburger whom we would rather meet in the Treasurer's Office. Jim has a host of friends in all parties who will cast aside party predilections to give him a helping hand. He is Union to the core, just the kind we want, and a good business man, who will take care of all the funds which fall into his hands, though they won't remain there very long. Hurrah for the "Model Conductor."

RELIGIOUS.—The announcement that the Rev. A. K. Bell would preach in the Baptist church in this place, on next Sabbath, is recalled. Owing to business of importance he cannot be here. He will, however, be here and preach on Sabbath week, August 10th. The usual services will be held next Sabbath by Rev. A. H. Sembower, the stated Pastor.

P. S.—We learn from the Huntingtingdon papers that Rev. A. H. Sembower, has accepted a call from the Baptist congregation of Huntingdon, in connection with the church in this place, and will divide his time equally between the two appointments.

GOOD FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—Within the past few days the following sums of money have been received at the Express Office, in this place, from the members of Captain Wayne's company, 74th Reg. Pa. Vols., at Port Royal :

P. Emfield,	$25	V. Fogal.	60
Mary Gray,	20	Mrs. H. Boyles,	80
J. Kitsman,	35	Mrs. M. Burkhard,	40
M. Ditwiler,	10	Mrs. M. Brown,	25
Mrs. Hall,	30	F. Delancy,	25
D. Morgan,	50	C. Miller,	30
J. Knox,	50	Miss K. E. Gwin,	100
H. Wirbach,	45	George Bowers,	20
J. Wacker,	45	Mary Baker.	15
M. Gwin,	500		

☞ The following lines were written by a soldier in the hospital at New Haven, who lost his leg on the battle of Fair Oaks;

L-E-G ON MY LEG.

Good leg, thou wast a faithful friend,
And truly hast thou duty done;
I thank thee most that to the end
Thou didst not let this body run.

Strange paradox! that in the fight
Where I of thee was thus bereft,
I lost my left leg for "the Right,"
And yet the right's the one that's left.

But while the sturdy stump remains
I may be able yet to patch it,
For even now I've taken pains
To make a L-E-G to match it.

FRESH BUTTER.—John H. Fritchey, Agent, at the corner of Caroline and Main streets, would inform our citizens that he will receive fresh butter regularly from Spruce Creek, and will always keep a full supply on hand. Also, coal oil and new potatoes, always on hand. In fact, you can get anything you want at Fritchey's.

Company M, Sixty-Second Reg. Pa. Volunteers.

The following is a complete muster roll of Company M, (Capt. R. J. Crozier,) Sixty-Second Regiment, (Col. Samuel Black,) Pa. Vols., from the date of mustering in up to this time, with all casualties, &c., as furnished by the Orderly Sergeant:

R. J. Crozier, Captain, Altoona—wounded in action June 27th.
Stephen C. Potts, 1st Lieutenant, Altoona.
John H. Murray, 2nd Lieutenant, Hollidaysburg.
Robert N. Martin, 1st Sergeant, Hollidaysburg.
Patrick Morris, 2nd Sergeant, Altoona.
John R. Garden, 3rd Sergeant, Altoona.
Matthew C. Wilson, 4th Sergeant, Antis tp.
George Kress, 5th Sergeant, Lock Haven—missing since action of June 27th.
Thomas Maloy, 1st Corporal, Hollidaysburg—wounded in action of June 27th—in Hospital at Washington.
Thomas Condon, 2nd Corporal, Altoona.
Wm. I. Blain, 3rd Corporal, Altoona—detached as printer by order of Gen. McClellan.
Thomas Connell, 4th Corporal, Port Matilda, Centre co. —wounded in left foot, and taken prisoner in action of June 27th.
Henry C. Devine, 5th Corporal, Hollidaysburg.
John Mufty, 6th Corporal, Hollidaysburg.
Wm. G. Rhule, 7th Corporal, Spruce Creek—detached as Telegraph Operator by order of Gen. McClellan.
Samuel Herr, 8th Corporal, Hollidaysburg.
Peter M. Abbott, Pittsburgh—transferred from Company F.
John Beals, Altoona.
Walter Byers, "
Wm. Brannon, "
M. Brannon, "
Dill Blackston, Frankstown.
Emanuel Brindle, Hollidaysburg.
Patrick Brady, Frostburg, Md.
George Bell, Beaver county.
Peter Bertram, Gallitzin, Cambria county.
James Burke, Lewistown.
David Banghman, Brookville, Jefferson county.
R. P. Brunker, Altoona—detached for Reg. Brass Band by order of Col. Black.
Wm. Brown, Brookville, Jefferson county.
John Clark, Sarah Furnace, Bedford co.
Lawrence Campbell, Hollidaysburg.
Michael Cassidy, Altoona.
Thomas Cornely, Petersburg, Huntingdon county.
Franklin Dunlap, Bloomfield, Blair county.
Hannibal Eaton, Hollidaysburg.
Orren P. Finney, "
Benj. F. Frederick, "
Henry B. Flenniken, Uniontown, Fayette county—detached as Clerk by order of Brig. Gen. Murrell.
James Fitzsimmons, Brookville, Jefferson county.
Jonathan Ginter, Eldorado, Blair county.
Henry B. Galloway, Hollidaysburg.
Charles Garber, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Hewitt, Hollidaysburg.
Jacob Herst, Altoona—wounded in action of June 27th —in hospital, Annapolis, Md.
Thomas Hensbey, Altoona.
John Hensley, Fostoria, Blair co.
John Holder, Freedom, Blair co.
Levi Horn, York, York co.
Charles Hugo, Pittsburgh.
Hugh Johnson, Altoona.
James Jones, Williamsburg, Blair co.
George Lane, Hollidaysburg.
Wm. Lindsey, "
Richard Launiham.
John Long, Punxatawney, Jefferson county.
Francis McCorey, New York City.
Wm. McIlvain, Franklinville, Huntingdon county.
Edward McCabe, Hollidaysburg.
Michael Mark, Hollidaysburg.
Christian Malone, East Freedom, Blair co.
Samuel McKiney, Altoona.
Samuel Nicodemus, Martinsburg, Blair co.
William L. Orr, Hollidaysburg.
Andrew J. Potts, Yellow Springs, Blair co.
Samuel D. Roush, Covode, Indiana co.
John Sneath, Alexandria, Huntingdon co.
H. H. Snyder, Hollidaysburg.
Isaac Smith, "
Henry Spade, "
William Spade, "
John Shaffer, "
Joseph Swires, Bell's Mills, Blair co.
Matthew Stinenan, Alexandria Huntingdon co.
George Saltsgiver.
Daniel G. Sharrer, Brookville, Jefferson co.
Samuel Tipton, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co.
John Widensall, Hollidaysburg.
Frederick Wenzel, Altoona.
Patrick Brannon, Hollidaysburg—wounded an l prisoner —supposed to be killed.
John A. Davis, Pittsburgh—wounded in thigh and leg, and taken prisoner.
Robert Davis, Allegheny Furnace, Blair co.—wounded and taken prisoner.
Thomas Green, Bell's Mills, Blair co.—wounded and missing since action of June 27th.
George Sellers, Blair co.—wounded and taken prisoner.
Nathaniel Leonard, Hopewell, Bedford co.—missing since action of June 27th.
John McCool, Brookville, Jefferson co.—missing since action of June 27th.
John Lear, Bedford co—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, Oct. 10th, 1861.
James Curran, Hollidaysburg—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, June 11th 1862.
Jacob Garber, Pittsburgh—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, June 5th, 1862.
George Plack, Hollidaysburg—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, June 5th, 1862—since dead.
Thomas Watkins, Glen Falls, Warren co., N. Y.—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, June 25th, 1862.
Wilson Morrow, Hollidaysburg—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, June 2nd, 1862.
John Campbell, Bell's Mills—died at Fort Corcoran, September 29th, 1861.
Charles Biddle, Hollidaysburg—died at Miner's Hill, Oct. 20th, 1861.
George McKinley, Pittsburgh—died at Minor's Hill, Nov. 23d, 1861.
Wm. Nolan, Yellow Springs—died while home on sick furlough.
Matthew Hay—transferred to company H.
West McClure " " "
Joel Landon, Berks county—deserted January 30, 1862.
George Watson, Hollidaysburg—Quarter Master's Sergeant.

Notice to Water Consumers.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, the following regulations in regard to water rents were adopted, in addition to those already existing, and will be strictly enforced :

1st. All applications for the use of water hereafter, must be made in writing or in person, at the Office of the Company. When the application is made by a tenant, it must be accompanied by the written consent of the landlord.

2d. When more than one family is supplied by the same hydrant or pipe, without separate stops, the owner of the premises must be responsible for the water rent; and the Secretary is hereby directed to give notice in all such cases to the parties interested, that from and after the expiration of the present quarter, (September 15th, 1862,) the above rule will be enforced, and that unless complied with, the water will be stopped off.

3d. No permits will hereafter be granted for the use of water by several parties from one hydrant or pipe without separate stops, unless a written obligation be entered into by the owner of the premises to pay the regular dues and conform to the regulations of the Company.

W. H. WILSON, Pres't.
B. F. ROSE, Sec'y.

THE POST OFFICE STAMP CURRENCY.—A Washington dispatch states that an arrangement has been effected between the Treasury and Post Office Departments in relation to the issuing of Post Office stamps as currency which will admit of the provisions of the late act of Congress on the subject being carried into immediate effect. It provides, First. That the Post Office Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be needed for currency—that Department paying to the Post Office Department the net cost thereof. Second. That the arrangement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency. Third. The stamps to be so prepared that they can be be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage stamps. Fourth. The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department as contemplated by the Act of July 17th, 1862. Fifth. Such stamps are to be received by the Post Office Department for postage, and to be at all times exchanged for ordinary postage stamps.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening July 29, at the Altoona House, by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Mr. W. B. MEREDITH, to Miss EMMA MATTERN, both of Tyrone City.

On the 24th of July, by the Rev. J. Tuigg, Mr. G. W. CONRAD to Miss MARY E. WALKER, both of Altoona.

DIED:

In Williamsburg, Blair county, on the 25th inst., LAVENIA, daughter of Mary and Alexander Trout, aged 12 years and 9 months.

In this borough, on Wednesday morning, July 30th, HARRY ELMA, son of Jacob and Margaret Snyder, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital, ... $500,000
Paid up Capital, ... 250,000
Assets, ... 1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—as Joint Stock rates. 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	———	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	———	———	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heazlitt,
Samuel Work.	

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County July 31, 1862-1y

R. A. O. KERR.

LADIES' CHOICE!——PATENT
SELF-TESTING! SELF-SEALING!
FRUIT CANS & JARS!
10,000 HAVE STOOD THE TEST!

Manufactured and sold by HALLER & SAMUEL, sole agents, 459 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by

R. A. O. Kerr,
ALTOONA, PA.

HUYETT & FRIDLEY'S PATENT.

These Cans and Jars, being perfectly simple in their arrangement, and requiring no cement or solder to make them Air-Tight, are the most reliable and convenient vessels for preserving fruits and vegetables of all kinds, that are in the market.

THEY POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1st. All that is required after the fruit has been put in hot, is simply to screw the top down tightly.

2d. They can be opened by a single turn of the cover, and the contents taken out in one-fourth the time required by other cans.

3d. Besides their simplicity and ease of adjustment, and impossibility of stoppers blowing out, they show at all times the exact condition of the fruit, by simply looking at the top of the cover: if

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challis Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teans, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil, Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share or public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards, BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and Aid in Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorria or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Altoona, Penn'a.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business appertaining to any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

May 15, 1862-tf.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bedbugs without danger to its use under any circumstance can be had at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

[1-tf]

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE. Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, [June 19-3t.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasrer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved receipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldier, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY

OF

American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8mo.

Vol. 1. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address PIANO,

Care of JOY, COE & CO., Publishers' Agents, NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at		12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS,		10 "
FANCY DELAINES,	from 12½ to	25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide,		12½ "
" " "	¾ "	10 "
" " "	⅞ "	8½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched "	yard "	12½ "
" " "	⅞ "	8 and 10 "
LAWNS,		from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS,		from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES,		$1 25
" Pegged		1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,		2 75
" GOAT "		2 50
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5.)		1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to		1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES,		1 00

All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,

Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, HAMS, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SPICES, CRACKERS, CHEESE, TUBS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, BROOMS, RAISINS, LEMONS, ORANGES, FIGS, DATES, COMBS, SOAPS, KNIVES, BUTTER, EGGS, CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT, AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *On Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct8, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

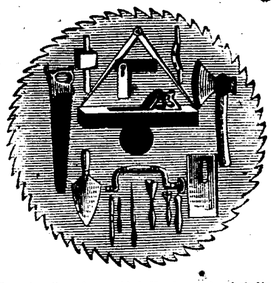
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, de Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, QUEENSWARE, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,

CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED

OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES.

Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candles, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $20 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

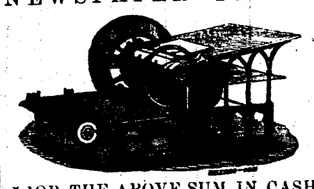
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-6m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,

DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

HANNAH & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS will be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are our agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter.

EGGS. GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL. &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '58-1y. JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work. He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

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15-tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette. *New York City*

CONFECTIONERY

AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

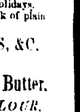
FRESH BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.



By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patron